

Scott Says Text Of Tapes Shows Shabby Conduct

WASHINGTON, May 7 (WP)—Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R-Pa., up to now a staunch public defender of President Nixon, said today that he finds the conduct revealed in the White House transcripts of "taped conversations between the President and high aides a 'deplorable, shabby, disgusting and immoral performance' by each of those who participated in the conversations.

The GOP leader, who said he had read 800 of the more than 1,200 pages of transcripts released by the White House, had no opinion whether the transcripts implicate or clear the President of wrongdoing in the Watergate affair. He asserted that his reading so far has resulted in no conclusions "as to criminality."

But he said he is "enormously distressed that there was not enough showing of moral indignation" by White House figures in their taped discussions of the Watergate scandal.

"Suspension of Judgment" In a later statement, he told the Senate, "I will not take a position supporting any action which involved any form of immorality or criminality as the transcripts indicate. At the same time, I call for a suspension of judgment. I hope that all of us will assume the presumption of innocence and that we will withhold our judgment as to specific individuals, pending the operation of our great constitutional system. If works, it always has, it will this time."

Despite his stress on withholding judgment on criminal culpability, his comments appear to represent a backing away from his earlier strong public defenses of the President, signaling the deepening gloom of GOP loyalists on Capitol Hill on the whole developing course of the Watergate investigation and impeachment proceedings.

Sen. Scott's view was quickly endorsed by the House minority leader, Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona. "I wouldn't quarrel with it," he said, "Rhodes said that while he has not yet seen anything 'definitely impeachable' in the transcripts, 'I can see some areas in here where, if you really wanted to do it, you could say this adds up to [an impeachable offense] but I haven't done it myself.'"

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, told newsmen that from what he had heard of his colleagues' reactions, there was deep concern and disappointment over the tenor of inner White House conversations as shown in the transcripts.

Discussions of Revenge He said that senators were particularly troubled by the discussions of political revenge against so-called White House enemies.

However, Sen. Bentsen declined to say whether he thought the transcripts showed any criminality on the part of the President.

Members of the House also deplored material in the transcripts. Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., a member of the House Judiciary Committee, said today that Mr. Nixon has turned this down and instructed Mr. St. Clair to move forward with his motion to quash Mr. Jaworski's subpoena.

The reason for the President's decision to turn over no more Watergate materials, said Mr. St. Clair, is that "the President has made available to the public what he believes is the full Watergate story."

Many of the 76 tapes requested by the Judiciary Committee and the 64 subpoenaed by Mr. Jaworski are the same. They cover a period of about a year, starting on June 30, 1972, three days after the break-in at the Democratic National Committee's headquarters in the Watergate building complex.

Mr. Jaworski said that he needs (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Metric System Blocked in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI).—The House today rejected a proposal to set up machinery for converting to the metric system of weights and measures over a 10-year period.

The measure was defeated on a 240-153 roll-call vote after opponents said a conversion would cost the nation \$60 billion. The bill would have created a 21-member metric conversion board to study the problem and to present a plan to Congress within a year.

The House Science Committee, which drafted the bill, noted that most nations are either on the metric system or moving to it, a situation which could seriously affect the U.S. ability to do business with the rest of the world.



West German President Gustav Heinemann, left, clasps hands with Helmut Schmidt, who was chosen by his party to succeed Chancellor Willy Brandt yesterday.

In Drive for Golan Disengagement

Kissinger Sees Gromyko, Israelis

JERUSALEM, May 7 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held a quick meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Cyprus today and then flew back here to get a new Israeli compromise proposal for a military disengagement with Syria.

It was the beginning of a crucial 48 hours for Mr. Kissinger's mission to the Middle East. A high official said aboard his plane that by the end of it he should know better whether he can complete the disengagement agreement on this trip.

The official said it was "very likely" that Mr. Kissinger would make some progress now and have to return to complete the accord later.

Mr. Kissinger will fly to Damascus tomorrow with what was expected to be an offer by Israel

President Hafez al-Assad in Damascus. After his Cyprus meeting with Mr. Kissinger, he flew home to Moscow.

The Israeli government faces opposition at home to any compromise. The cabinet was still meeting tonight when Mr. Kissinger flew back from Cyprus.

and an Israeli spokesman said, "There are decisions to be made." The cabinet, convening as a secret committee on security, ended its two-hour meeting without making an announcement.

Mr. Kissinger and Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan left (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Trade Restrictions by Italy Approved by EEC Partners

BRUSSELS, May 7 (UPI).—Italy's partners in the European Common Market today reluctantly approved Italian measures designed to discourage imports. But they called on Rome to clamp down on Italian consumer spending and insisted that the import restrictions must be short-term.

Foreign and agriculture ministers of the nine nations in the European Economic Community held 10 hours of talks today seeking alternatives to the Italian steps.

Pierre Lardinois, executive commissioner for agriculture, said at the end of the talks that the EEC Executive Commission "has given its blessing to these measures."

West German Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl said the EEC's Council of Ministers had "taken note" of the Commission's stand and would go along with it for the time being.

Mr. Ertl said that if the Italian measures were maintained for a long time "they would endanger the principles of the Common Market."

Other market officials said that the two basic pillars that hold together the nine members of the Common Market—the Customs

Union and the Common Agricultural Policy—were threatened by the Italian move.

Italy's anti-importation measures—which apply to a 400-item list covering almost all manufactured goods and farm products—went into effect today.

Market officials said that by the end of the day hundreds of trucks carrying goods for import into Italy were lined up at Italian border posts.

Mr. Ertl said, "We have warned the Italians that this might (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Engineering Workers Strike Against British Court Ruling

By Terry Robards

LONDON, May 7 (UPI).—A strike involving 12 million engineering workers threatened today to shut down a major part of British industry just as the nation's economy was recovering from the ravages of the three-day work week.

The Amalgamated Union of

Bundestag Votes May 16

Brandt's Party Selects Schmidt as Successor

By Craig E. Whitely

BONN, May 7 (UPI).—Helmut Schmidt, 55, leader of the German Christian Democrats, was chosen by the Social Democratic party today as the party's preferred candidate to succeed Willy Brandt, who resigned last night.

Mr. Brandt's resignation, which came after a long and bitter struggle, was a major setback for the Social Democrats, who had hoped to win the Bundestag election on May 16.

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and with what they said amounted to a "crisis in the state."

In an official declaration, issued by the party board, they alleged that Mr. Brandt's resignation was the result of failures in essential fields of policy.

The affair of the East German spy, the Christian Democrats said, "was not the real reason, but nothing more than a final scandal."

Mr. Brandt's resignation became effective this morning, when the retiring federal President, Gustav Heinemann, flew back to Bonn from Hamburg and officially reported to the Christian Democrats.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Resignation Shakes East, West Europe

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, May 7 (UPI).—The resignation of Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany shook Western and Eastern Europe today, with officials in major capitals expressing surprise and anxiety.

There was praise for Mr. Brandt in Communist and non-Communist capitals mixed with dismay over what his departure would mean for only the European Economic Community but also for East-West relations. Officials kept their public comments to a minimum, but privately expressed concern over the uncertainties ahead.

In Brussels, the headquarters for the nine-nation Common Market, officials said that the resignation of a leader so devoted to building a united Europe could only prolong the market's current period of crisis. Until last night, several officials remarked, West Germany had seemed to be about the most stable major power in the community.

Now political troubles have spread to all the leading market members, contributing to a sense of foreboding in the community's capital.

Italy is in deep political and economic difficulties and is causing troubles in the community with its import restrictions. Britain, with a new Labor government, is demanding a fundamental renegotiation of its terms of entry into the market. France is in the midst of an election campaign to pick a successor to President Georges Pompidou.

Now the departure of Mr. Brandt means the leadership of the big three in the community has changed completely—Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister and a pro-European, was defeated in the February elections and Mr. Pompidou died last month. It will now be up to new and different leaders in these (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

A Vermeer Stolen in London Is Recovered in Churchyard

LONDON, May 7 (Reuters).—A Vermeer painting stolen 12 months ago from a North London gallery was pronounced in "quite good condition" today after police found it between gravestones in a quiet churchyard.

But the work, valued at \$2 million (\$4.5 million), was showing signs of damage after being 10 weeks in the hands of unknown thieves since they smashed their way into the Kenwood House Gallery, Hampstead, on Feb. 22.

The painting, "The Guitar Player," is one of less than 30 works by the 17th-century Dutch master Jan Vermeer still in existence.

The curator of the Kenwood House Gallery, John Jacob, said: "The painting is in quite good condition... It is beginning to show signs that it is suffering from damp."

Last night, an anonymous tip led a Scotland Yard officer to the secluded 550-year-old St. Bartholomew's Great church in the financial district. He found the canvas propped against a tombstone, wrapped in a newspaper.

In a ransom note, the thieves had demanded that \$500,000 of food should be distributed among the poor of the West Indies island of Grenada. They later changed

this to a demand for the transfer from English jails of two Northern Ireland car-bombers, Dolours and Marion Price.

After this and other ransom notes had been rejected, the thieves sent a newspaper a strip torn off the edge of the canvas and threatened to burn the painting.

Mr. Jacob said the canvas strip was cut from the back of the painting. "It is only a small piece and it doesn't show," he said.

Sir Reg Goodwin, head of the Greater London Council, which has administrative control of the masterpiece, said its recovery vindicated the council's refusal to make any deals with the thieves.

On Saturday, Irish police recovered 19 old masters, including Vermeers and Goyas, that were stolen a week earlier from Sir Alfred Beit's mansion in the world's biggest art theft.

Bridget Rose Dugdale, a former London debutante and civil-rights militant, was charged in Dublin yesterday with the theft of the paintings.

It was understood that detectives had ruled out any connection between the recovery of the Kenwood House Vermeer and the Irish theft.

Kennedy Wins Senate Ban on Extra Saigon Aid

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI).—The Senate rejected yesterday an administration request for \$266 million in additional military aid for South Vietnam. The vote was 43 to 38.

The action was a serious setback to the administration's foreign policy. The attack on the administration's request was led by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and supported by Democrats.

Denouncing the Senate's action, the White House warned that North Vietnamese infiltration of troops and arms poses a growing threat to the stability of southeast Asia, the Associated Press reported.

[White House Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren charged that, since the January, 1973, cease-fire, "Hanoi with outside assistance has illegally infiltrated into South Vietnam more than 120,000 troops."

[He said the White House was "deeply disappointed" by the Senate vote.]

Ostensibly the Senate battle was over an accounting procedure that would have allowed the Defense Department to provide the \$266 million. But the debate and the vote actually centered on continuing American military aid support for the Saigon government.

The administration reportedly lobbied over the weekend to defeat a Kennedy amendment blocking the increased aid to South Vietnam. The importance of the vote was signaled by the presence of Vice-President Ford, who is seldom seen in the Senate

2 Vietnams Said To Build Forces

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI).—The North Vietnamese and the South Vietnamese continue to build up their military forces in violation of the 1973 cease-fire agreement, but the American intelligence community still sees a military stalemate ahead—at least for another year.

Several officials said intelligence estimates show that Saigon's forces had a big lead as of January, 1973, and are improving, but that Hanoi's forces are improving faster and closing the gap in the quality of arms and mobility.

American officials believe Saigon's real problem for the next year is not the likelihood of a major Communist offensive, but inflation. Running at the 1973 rate of about 80 percent, inflation could create serious morale problems and undermine political support for the Thieu government.

These nonmilitary factors are seen by the intelligence community, the officials said, as central to the outcome of renewed large-scale fighting.

In the meantime, military sources and other officials said the key military issue is which side can bring more combat forces and firepower to bear in battles.

The latest intelligence report lists Communist combat forces in South Vietnam at about 120,000, including 30,000 to 40,000 Viet (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

South Vietnamese militiaman is framed by barbed wire.

chamber. He was in the presidential officer's chair yesterday, ready to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie vote.

The Defense Department had warned senators that refusal to grant the additional aid would mean the end of the Saigon government. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Detectives at Scotland Yard examine "The Guitar Player" by Vermeer. It was found, through a tip, in a churchyard.

Brandt's Party Chooses Schmidt

(Continued from Page 1)

Healed him of his duties, as the 60-year-old chancellor had requested in a two-paragraph handwritten letter last night.

Shortly after 9 a.m. today, the Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, who is acting as chancellor at Mr. Brandt's request until the May 16 election, presided over a 17-minute cabinet meeting and informed his colleagues there that their resignations were effective with their leader.

Mr. Brandt did not attend, and Mr. Schmidt was still in Hamburg.

Mr. Scheel, who reaffirmed his intention this morning of running

for the presidency to succeed Mr. Helmut Schmidt on May 15, read the following letter from Mr. Brandt, dated May 6:

"Dear colleague, Mr. Scheel, 'As you know, I have informed the President this evening that I am assuming political and also personal responsibility for negligence in connection with the Guillaume spy affair, and resigning from the office of chancellor.'"

"Meanwhile, I am informed that the President has taken my resignation into account. I assume that the decisions necessary until the election of a new chancellor can be taken care of tomorrow. 'Please be so good, dear colleague, to give the cabinet my heartfelt thanks for their cooperation and to give each of them my very best wishes.'"

"Yours, Willy Brandt."

Mr. Scheel then told the cabinet that the chancellor had made his resignation decision on Sunday, according to the chief government spokesman, Rüdiger von Weizsäcker. "Attempts to dissuade him were, unfortunately, not successful," Mr. von Weizsäcker quoted the foreign minister as saying.

"The foreign minister deplored the fact that Willy Brandt had to end his career at the height of his powers because of an espionage affair," Mr. von Weizsäcker went on.

"Experience in Office"

Later in the morning, Mr. Brandt met with Social Democratic members of the Bundestag and told them, "My resignation is a result of my experience in office, my respect for the unwritten rules of democracy, and to prevent my personal and political integrity from being destroyed."

The deputies cheered and gave him a bunch of red roses.

Egon Bahr, one of Mr. Brandt's closest advisers since his years in the late 1950s and early 1960s as mayor of West Berlin, was so moved that he wept.

For the time being, Mr. Brandt told the deputies, he would not resign from his position as head of the party, which faces a crucial state election in Lower Saxony on June 9.

But close associates said they did not know what Mr. Brandt would do next. And he has still not given the public a detailed account of his reasons for resigning. "I can't imagine that the chancellor would remain silent on this," Mr. von Weizsäcker said at a press conference this after-

noon. "I suppose he'd find a time and place for a complete explanation."

Mr. von Weizsäcker did not comment on reports in the conservative opposition press that Mr. Brandt was resigning because Guillaume had evidence of extramarital activities. "I will not pass on or comment on rumors," he said. Another aide to Mr. Brandt had a stronger comment: "Garbage."

Architect of Ostpolitik

Mr. Brandt, the architect of the Ostpolitik that brought West German relations with the German Communist state to the east and with the Soviet Union, and won for him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971, was in the end the victim of Communist agent from East Berlin.

The government said after Guillaume's arrest last month that he had been discovered in the summer of 1973 but allowed to remain in his position in the chancellery until he discovered he was being followed on the way back from a vacation on April 23.

After the arrest, a round of mutual recrimination took place with officials and aides of Mr. Brandt, accusing each other of "negligence" in ignoring suspicions about Guillaume that dated from before he fled from East Germany to the West, posing as a refugee in 1956. Mr. Brandt put a stop to that with his assumption of responsibility for negligence in his letter of resignation last night.

Whether Mr. Brandt's departure will mean a shift in Bonn's policy of relaxing tensions with the Communist governments to the east was a subject of concern today to Soviet and other Eastern European diplomats and journalists here.

New Foreign Minister

It seemed likely, in fact, that the cabinet that Mr. Schmidt is expected to name after his election next week would include a conservative Free Democrat, Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, as foreign minister.

And it is likely that the cabinet will not include the aide behind the Ostpolitik, Mr. Bahr. Mr. Schmidt has, in many public speeches, made it clear that he supports a strong Western alliance. He would be expected to make a determined attempt to breathe new life into the stalled movement toward European political and military unification, and a warming up of cooled relations between the Common Market and the United States.



Willy Brandt appears sad yesterday at a party meeting.

Resignation of Brandt Shakes Both West and East Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

major capitals to work out a whole new set of understandings on the future of the community.

In Eastern Europe, where Mr. Brandt's policy of improving relations with Communist powers has long been praised, there were also expressions reflecting unease. The official Yugoslav news agency, for example, said "Political prospects are uncertain not only for Germany but for all of Europe."

The Soviet press reported the resignation briefly, without any direct comment or any mention of the prospect that Mr. Brandt would be succeeded by Helmut Schmidt, the West German Finance Minister.

The widespread feeling among diplomats in Moscow, however, was that the resignation would

be regarded by the Soviet Union as a major blow because the Brandt policy toward Eastern Europe was the key to Moscow's gaining formal acceptance in the West of the division of Europe and Germany.

Moscow has made no secret of its immediate respect for Mr. Brandt and appreciation for his policies. The brief reports delay in Soviet comment on a major turn of events is not unusual—did not mention that he was brought down by the case of a Communist spy in his office.

The public comments, though limited, flowed much more freely in Western Europe. Max van der Stoep, the Dutch Foreign Minister, called the resignation "yet another blow to European unity."

"It is tragic that a man who has done so much to improve East-West relations should be brought down by an incident involving an East German spy," he said.

New Directions

The questions being asked in both East and West focused on Mr. Schmidt and any new directions in German policies.

The British took the view that the shift in Germany should not be regarded as of the same magnitude as the changes here with the new Labor government and in France, without Mr. Pompidou. Officials here noted that the same government remained in power in Bonn and said they expected no major adjustments in German policy.

In Paris, some officials took the view that the resignation might have slightly damaged the chances of the Socialist presidential candidate, François Mitterrand. "Brandt was forced to resign by a Communist spy and Mitterrand is talking about bringing Communists into the government, and all this won't help him," said one journalist.

Some officials said that Mr. Schmidt might well prove more dynamic and in-tune with the new realities of a community in difficulty. Generally, however, he is not favored in community headquarters by other officials who regard him as "not European enough."

In Stockholm, Premier Olof Palme, a personal friend of Mr. Brandt, said the East Germans had "committed a shocking breach of faith" by sending a spy into the chancellor's office. "In its Stalinist zeal, it has not understood that détente must be built on honesty and trust," he added.

U.S. Aides Surprised

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI).—State Department officials last night described the resignation of Mr. Brandt as "very surprising."

Beyond that officials had no comment. They said they were awaiting developments.

8 Flee N.Y. Island Jail; 3 Caught, 5 Missing

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP).—Eight inmates broke out of a city prison on Rikers Island last night and three were arrested after trying to swim to freedom through the Hell's Gate passage of the East River, police said.

The five others were still missing, police said.

They said that the inmates fled the facility through a window of a recreation room where they had been watching television. Three of the men swam to a tugboat, where crewmen informed the police.

The prison, the New York City House of Detention for Men, is a facility for men awaiting disposition of their cases.

Soares Asks Lisbon-Rebel Talks

LISBON, May 7 (UPI).—Socialist leader Mario Soares today called for immediate talks with guerrilla leaders in Portugal's African territories, but insisted that the rights of white settlers must be protected as well.

Mr. Soares's call was in line with his party's policy, which favors a cease-fire followed by talks leading to independence while protecting the rights of all citizens, black and white.

The Communist party favors the immediate transfer of the territories to the guerrilla movements, to which Portugal's new rulers have offered an immediate cease-fire.

Mr. Soares, who has just returned from a tour of Europe, said that he has received promises of aid for Portugal's lagging economy. The European Economic Community, he said, assured him that it would study Portugal's possible entry into the community after a new government is formed here.

The military junta, which overthrew the regime of Premier Marcello Caetano 12 days ago, has announced that a provisional government will be formed by the middle of the month.

Mr. Soares said at a news conference that his Socialist party favored "immediate" talks with the African rebels and that he has had contacts with guerrilla leaders both during his four years of exile in France and during his just-completed trip.

"We must protect the rights of the whites (in Africa) as well, not the wealthy people, but the rights of the ordinary citizen," he added.

Mr. Soares said, "The leaders of the liberation movements were imprisoned by the junta's decision to free political prisoners. They do not want Mozambique and Angola to be another Congo, where the sudden end of Belgian colonial rule resulted in a period of chaos."

Turning to his European trip, which he visited Britain, the Netherlands, West Germany and Italy, Mr. Soares said that his tour was made at the suggestion of British Prime Minister

Harold Wilson, who wanted to talk to Mr. Soares before making a decision on the recognition of the new Portuguese regime.

Mr. Soares said that he received promises of technical, economic and social aid from several countries and that the Soviet

ambassador in Bonn expressed his country's interest in relations with Portugal.

Portugal has been one of the few countries with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations. Trade has been minimal.

Portugal's 3 Marias Absolved, Book Is Ruled Not Offensive

LISBON, May 7 (Reuters).—Three Portuguese writers known as the three Marias were acquitted in court here today of charges that their book, "New Portuguese Letters," offended public morals.

The judge's decision to clear Maria Isabel Barreno, 34, Maria Velho da Costa, 36, and Maria Teresa Horta, 35, was greeted with loud applause in the small, packed courtroom.

The publisher, Romeno do Melo, also was found not guilty.

Today's court session, after nearly a year of investigations and trial, was in an uproar, with photographers clambering over benches to take pictures of the three women.

Continue to Write

The judge said he hoped that the three women would continue to write.

Mrs. da Costa said afterwards: "We were expecting this but we are still very happy."

Mrs. Barreno said: "The 25th of April [when the military toppled the regime of Premier Marcello Caetano] was the beginning of everything. Now we can talk freely."

An Anthology

The women went on trial under the Caetano regime, which claimed their book, an anthology of letters, poems and essays, was pornographic.

But even before the coup, the prosecutor surprised the hearings a month ago by announcing that he would ask for acquittal.

The case aroused considerable interest outside Portugal, especially among women's liberation movements, which organized demonstrations outside Portuguese embassies in West European capitals.

During the hearings, dozens of writers and intellectuals said the work was not pornographic, although it was meant to be erotic.

U.S. Intelligence Officials Say Both Vietnams Build Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

CONF. In addition, there are about 80,000 North Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia and about 80,000 in Laos, as well as 50,000 in reserve in North Vietnam.

They are opposed by about 380,000 South Vietnamese soldiers and a large number of South Vietnamese fighter aircraft and helicopters.

The South Vietnamese forces, the sources said, are spread

throughout the country, defending villages and highways connecting cities. The North Vietnamese forces, on the other hand, do not have much territory to defend and are free to concentrate their forces in places where they are ready to fight.

But Saigon's advantage in mobility is gradually being offset by the North's "Ho Chi Minh road-building program." Begun before the cease-fire and now known as Corridor 613, Hanoi's new highway within South Vietnam is 500 miles long, running from the Demilitarized Zone separating North and South Vietnam to 80 miles northwest of Saigon.

The corridor supplements the traditional infiltration route in Laos known as the Ho Chi Minh Trail. Unlike the trail, it is usable in all seasons, fully paved and mostly two-laned.

The significance of the corridor, the sources explained, is that Hanoi can now send soldiers, supplies and arms to the southern reaches of South Vietnam in half the time required in years past. Officials estimate that the trip now takes 30 days.

Moreover, the officials say, the corridor has about 500 miles of feeder roads, extending at strategic locations into the South Vietnamese countryside.

The corridor is defended, a military source said, by about double the number of anti-aircraft guns that Hanoi has in South Vietnam before the cease-fire. This source also said that there is "some evidence" of radar-guided artillery and the SAM-7 missile used by the Arabs in the recent Middle East war.

Along this new highway, the military source said, the North Vietnamese have rolled 400 new tanks, to add to the 200 already in the South, and have doubled their artillery. Adjoining the highway, these sources said, is a four-inch pipeline for oil and gasoline.

The officials also stressed the estimate of the intelligence community that Hanoi has stockpiled in South Vietnam six months' to two years' worth of arms and ammunition, measured according to the level of fighting in 1972.

When the test does come, and most officials believe it will, the question boils down to which side's will and leadership can prevail.

Engineers Strike in U.K.

(Continued from Page 1)

Prime Minister Edward Heath had been unable to settle a strike of the coal miners.

The election took place at a time when most of British industry had been put on a three-day work week to conserve fuel supplies. Although the short work week did not have the devastating consequences that had been expected, it caused major losses in production and earnings across Britain.

One of Mr. Wilson's first acts after the elections was to call off the three-day week. A campaign pledge had been to repeal the Industrial Relations Act, thereby dissolving the National Industrial Relations Court, which had ruled repeatedly against the engineering union.

In calling the strike today, the engineers rebuffed Michael Foot, the Employment Secretary, who had appealed to the union to take its case back to the court and avoid another legal confrontation. The strike is thus being viewed at best as an embarrassment to the Labor government and at worst as a significant political setback.

During a debate in the House of Commons, the prime minister attempted to attribute the strike to the actions of the former Conservative government. "It is an extremely serious consequence," he said, "of the actions of the court over the last two or three days which has resulted even now, as the act is dying and putrefying, from Conservative legislation."

Even assuming that the court is dissolved under the legislation already pending in Parliament, the rulings made while it existed will remain in effect unless altered through normal legal processes.

Ban on Bolshevik Asked

LONDON, May 7 (Reuters).—Equity, the British actors' union, today called on the government to ban the Russian Bolshevik Ballet from coming to Britain for a six-week season next month because of the plight of dancers Valery and Galina Panyov, who were expelled from the Kirov Ballet.

S.E. Asian Talks Open

JAKARTA, May 7 (AP).—President Suharto today opened the seventh foreign ministers' meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations with a call for action to realize the association's plans for a regional economic and cultural unity. Some 60 delegates are attending the conference.

Shazar Condition Serious

JERUSALEM, May 7 (Reuters).—Israel's former President Zalman Shazar, 84, was reported in serious condition in Hadassah Hospital today.



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Nixon Signs Bill Establishing U.S. Energy Agency

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP).—President Nixon signed legislation creating the Federal Energy Administration today and warned of "disturbing indications that many Americans believe that good conservation habits can be forgotten" with the easing of the energy crisis.

"By no stretch of the imagination have we yet overcome the energy challenge," Mr. Nixon said in a statement after he signed the bill. He also asked for prompt congressional passage of other administration-sponsored energy measures.

The new, independent agency created by the legislation will coordinate federal policy and actions in coping with energy shortages. It replaces the Federal Energy Office, which Mr. Nixon established by executive order last winter.

John Sawhill, who has been assistant FEO director, will take over tomorrow as head of the new agency when William Simon is sworn in as Treasury Secretary.

No Awards in Drama, Fiction

Nixon Exposures Bring 2 Pulitzer Prizes

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT).—Exposures of questionable contributions to President Nixon's re-election campaign and of his relatively small income-tax payments have won Pulitzer prizes for national reporting. The awards were announced yesterday.

Prizes of \$1,000 each went to James Polk, of the Washington Star-News, for stories that, among other things, disclosed a secret \$200,000 campaign contribution by financier Robert Vesco, and to Jack White, of the Providence (R.I.) Journal and Bulletin, who disclosed Mr. Nixon's 1970 and 1971 tax returns, which led to the President's agreement to pay tax arrears.

For the second time in the last three years, there was no Pulitzer prize for drama, reflecting a unanimous view of drama jurors, as was the case in 1972. There was also no award for fiction, for the second time in four years.

The gold medal for meritorious public service by a newspaper went to Newsday, of Garden City, N.Y., for a six-month study that led to a 32-part series tracing the heroin traffic from Turkey to France to the New York metropolitan area.

The prize for international reporting was awarded to Hedrick Smith of The New York Times for his coverage of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe last year.

For investigative local reporting, the Pulitzer prize was given to William Sherman of the New York Daily News, for a series of articles on abuses in the Medicaid program here.

The prizes were announced by William McGill, president of Columbia University, as an action of the university's board of trustees on recommendation of a 14-member advisory board on the Pulitzer prizes. The prizes were established in 1918 by publisher Joseph Pulitzer.

The announcement was preceded, it was learned, by a considerable discussion among the trustees about the prize for the Nixon income-tax disclosure.

Mr. McGill said that "a very substantial number of trustees

feel very strongly about the problem of approving a prize which seems to convey that the university is approving illegal acts" such as the disclosure of Mr. Nixon's income-tax returns, which the Internal Revenue Service is supposed to keep confidential.

'Kerex Journalism'

"The feeling is not that the reporter is at fault here but that the award is significant only because of the misdeed, and that seems to us to be Kerex journalism," Mr. McGill said. "It seems to involve little reportorial initiative."

The other prizes announced yesterday were:

HISTORY—"The Americans: The Democratic Experience," by Daniel Boorstin, the third volume of a series.

BIOGRAPHY—"O'Neill, Son and Artist," by Louis Sheaffer, who has worked 16 years on the life of playwright Eugene O'Neill. His first volume was published in 1968 and the final volume last year.

POETRY—"The Dolphin," by Robert Lowell, a collection which won him his second Pulitzer prize in poetry.

GENERAL NONFICTION—"The Denial of Death," by Ernest Becker, a work contending that fear of life and of death are "the mainsprings of human activity." The book was completed a year before the anthropologist died on March 6.

MUSIC—"Notturmo," by Donald Martino, a chamber piece by a member of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston on commission from the Walter Naumburg Foundation.

SPECIAL CITATION IN MUSIC—Roger Sessions, 77, for his life's work as a composer.

The journalism awards included:

GENERAL LOCAL REPORTING—Arthur Petasque and Hugh Hough, of the Chicago Sun-Times, for breaking a story charging that the 1968 murder of the daughter of Sen. Charles Percy, R., Ill., was committed by a man now serving a penitentiary sentence, leading to reopening of the murder case.

COMMENTARY—Edwin Roberts Jr., of the National Observer, for his weekly column, "Mainstreams."

CRITICISM—Emily Genauer, art critic for the Newsday Syndicate.

All the prizes carry \$1,000 honorariums, except for the public service gold medal and the citation to Mr. Sessions.



CARDINAL GREETING—Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty addresses an airport crowd at his arrival in New York City, where he plans to begin a U.S. tour to explain why he would not resign as primate of Hungary before Pope Paul VI dismissed him.

Loss of a Strong Ally Feared

End of Gaullist Regime Dismays Arabs

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, May 7 (WP).—The sudden end of 16 years of Gaullist rule in France can only dismay Arab governments, which have looked on the Gaullists as their strongest allies in Western Europe.

There is already unspoken apprehension in the Arab world that the defeat of Jacques Chaban-Delmas in Sunday's first round of voting in France could affect the close French-Arab relationship.

Beirut's influential newspaper Al Anwar, which often echoes the viewpoint of President Anwar Sadat's government in Egypt, signaled this concern yesterday by asserting that "American policy and Zionist fingers were not entirely innocent of bringing about the downfall of Gaullism."

Arab sympathies about France's runoff election on May 19 are already clear. While worried that Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing might not be as friendly as Presidents Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou were, Arab politicians and intellectuals are convinced that the election of Socialist François Mitterrand would be a disaster for them.

This feeling is especially acute in Cairo. The French Socialist candidate visited the Egyptian capital earlier this year for a three-day seminar at the newspaper Al Ahram and touched off a sharp debate with the Egyptian officials and newsmen present.

Zionist Sympathies
"He stated frankly his pro-Zionist sympathies and just would not listen to the Arab case," said an Egyptian moderate who was

present. "We know the Israeli Labor party exerts a strong influence on the Socialists in France, and Mitterrand's election would undermine our entire European policy at a critical time."

The defeat of what was considered to be a friendly conservative government in Britain and the growing impeachment shadow over President Nixon have already created an uncertainty in the international arena that is disconcerting to the Arabs.

Arab oil producers hope that, as president, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would be compelled to continue the aggressive search and bargaining for assured oil supplies undertaken by Mr. Pompidou's foreign minister, Michel Jobert.

Jobert's Contracts
Mr. Jobert concentrated on concluding long-term contracts with Saudi Arabia, Libya and Iraq. Arab oil-industry sources note that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's only important personal effort in the Middle East was to conclude a multibillion-dollar deal with

Iran, a non-Arab rival of Arab oil producers in the Persian Gulf area.

The finance minister is known to have been sharply critical in private of the three-year contract Mr. Jobert worked out with Saudi Arabia for 30 million tons of oil, which the French were to pay for in industrial goods and arms at prices above world-market levels.

The Arab-Gaullist links have been especially close since Gen. de Gaulle decreed an arms embargo against Israel during the 1967 war. The embargo remains in effect against Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan, but the French in 1969 agreed to sell Libya 110 Mirage-5 fighter-bombers.

Some of these planes were transferred to Egypt and used in the October war, according to reliable diplomatic sources and Israeli statements. France has also reportedly concluded contracts for the sale of Mirages to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait since the October war, according to reliable Arab sources, who expect these planes to be transferred to Egypt.

Royer, 4th in French Voting, Throws Support to Giscard

PARIS, May 7 (AP).—Maverick candidate Jean Royer asked his 810,000 voters today to back Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in the May 19 runoff of the French presidential elections.

Mr. Royer, who came in fourth with 3.7 percent of the vote, was eliminated Sunday in the first balloting. Only Mr. Giscard

d'Estaing and Socialist François Mitterrand remain in the running.

Mr. Royer's backing is vital for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the runoff, which, according to some commentators and projections, could be decided by less than a 1 percent margin.

An analysis of Sunday's voting indicates that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing may narrowly beat Mr. Mitterrand, although the Socialist candidate, with Communist support, received 48.34 percent of the vote against Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's 32.6 percent in the first balloting. The defection of even a small fraction of the conservative vote could give Mr. Mitterrand the victory.

Mr. Royer is regarded as the champion of France's small shopkeepers and artisans. Although Mr. Royer warned that Mr. Mitterrand's victory would turn France into a "bureaucratic, totalitarian state," it appears possible that a sizable number of his supporters may be so hostile to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the man in charge of the tax system through most of the last 11 years of Gaullist rule, that they may ignore Mr. Royer's call.

End of an Era
Whoever wins on May 19, the election will mark the end of the Gaullist era, which began when an uprising of French settlers in Algeria carried the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle to power in May, 1958. The official Gaullist candidate, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, ran a poor third Sunday, with 15.10 percent of the vote, and was also eliminated.

There was bitter recrimination within the Gaullist party over the defeat, many blaming Gaullists for blaming Prime Minister Pierre Messmer for his lukewarm support of Mr. Chaban-Delmas. Mr. Messmer and the Gaullist leadership have called on their supporters to vote for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the runoff.

Supertanker on Fire
LISBON, May 7 (AP).—A Greek supertanker, the Andros Arles, believed carrying a full load of oil, was adrift and on fire today in the Indian Ocean south of Mozambique, the Portuguese news agency, Lusa, reported.

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Defeat Looms For Trudeau Over Budget

Allied Party Seeks No-Confidence Vote

OTTAWA, May 7 (Reuters).—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's minority government seemed on the brink of defeat tonight after the New Democratic party introduced a no-confidence motion in the House of Commons.

Mr. Trudeau's Liberal government relies on NDP support in Parliament and without it has virtually no chance of staying in power.

The leader of the NDP, David Lewis, presented the no-confidence motion to loud applause from his own members and opposition Conservative party.

Mr. Lewis's motion, a no-confidence amendment to a Conservative amendment to the budget, was introduced last night. It appeared to have the Conservative support it needs to topple the government.

Mr. Lewis's motion condemned the government for "its failure to apply any measures to help pensioners or others on low or fixed incomes, to deal with the housing crisis and to remove the glaring inequalities in the tax system."

The Conservative party had already said that it will oppose the budget, which proposed a one-year 10 percent surcharge on corporate profits.

The 10 percent surcharge on corporate profits and other budget proposals were viewed by many economists and Canadian business leaders as being excessively fair and a step toward containing inflation.

But observers said the budget's inclusion of a price-control board and a 6 percent ceiling on mortgage interest rates.

The budget called for a 10 percent increase in government spending for 1974-75. This would be offset by increased taxes for smokers and drinkers and for the mining, oil and gas industries as well as financial institutions.

Gunmen Slay 4 Catholics in Ulster Attacks

BELFAST, May 7 (UPI).—Gunmen firing machine guns killed four Catholics in Northern Ireland today.

Two of the victims, a farmer and his wife, were shot to death in an ambush on a lonely road near their home in County Tyrone shortly after midnight.

In Belfast, two masked gunmen leaped from a car at a construction site and opened fire on a group of Catholic workers eating lunch in a hut, the police said.

They killed two and seriously wounded five before fleeing in their cars. While British soldiers in downtown Belfast used a robot to search for a booby-trapped pan-truck in foam near City Hall before defusing it.

The army said that 1,700 pounds of explosives and mortar shells had been packed into the truck.

In another incident the reputed bomb expert of the extreme Protestants' Ulster Defense Association, Sammy Tweed, 32, escaped from a court in Belfast.

Tweed fled a court hearing the confusion when a group of his supporters surged in, shouting "Bomb! Bomb!" The police threw open the doors to let everybody out and Tweed disappeared with his followers. He had been arrested for possession of a gun and ammunition.

At the same time the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army threatened to assassinate British politicians if British troops carried out a threat to shoot children in Northern Ireland.

Chartered DC-6 Crashes; 3 Die

NUREMBERG, May 7 (AP).—A chartered cargo plane carrying tons of flowers for Mother's Day crashed late last night while approaching Nuremberg Air, killing the three Norwegian crewmen, Bavarian state police reported today.

The DC-6, owned by Frank H.P. of Reykjavik, Iceland, had been flying over the city when it crashed. The plane broke apart as it plowed through trees but did not explode, police said.

A company spokesman identified the crewmen only as Skagen, 43; co-pilot Sire, 35; flight engineer Andersen, 35. A spokesman said the plane underwent an inspection inwerp, Belgium, before flying to Nice to pick up the flowers.

10 Die on Turkish Train
ISTANBUL, May 7 (UPI).—A passenger bus collided with a train near the central town of Bolu during the killing 10 persons and injuring police said today.

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U.S. AIRWAYS



COURVOISIER

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DIAMONDS

Statesman of Integrity

For Americans, there is a special sting in the resignation of Willy Brandt, quite apart from the fact that, as chancellor of West Germany, Mr. Brandt was a friend of the United States as well as a force for progress in Western Europe. Mr. Brandt not only accepted political responsibility for the appointment of an East German spy to a government post—as President Nixon acknowledged his general responsibility for the acts of his agents in Watergate—he gave up his office.

It will not do to press the analogy too closely—there are marked differences, constitutionally, in terms of political stresses and in personal temperament, between the President of the United States and the former West German chancellor. Moreover, the effects of Mr. Brandt's departure from office, both on his country's government and on international affairs, suggests that even an act of personal integrity can have very serious consequences.

Willy Brandt accomplished much for Europe in Bonn. And while it is much too early to rule him out of future political and diplomatic developments, or to predict just what impact his resignation will have on that future, there is now uncertainty about the course of one of the most stable and prosperous countries in the world. With Britain and Italy in economic trouble, and

France's leadership still undecided, this makes for deep uneasiness about the Common Market, both within itself and in its relations to other countries.

This last is particularly serious insofar as the attitude of Western Europe toward the superpowers is concerned. Mr. Brandt was not only a friend of America, but had made great progress in establishing fruitful contacts between Bonn and Eastern Europe. Many West Germans were troubled by the Brandt Ostpolitik, and the circumstances of the chancellor's resignation—a case of East German espionage—may intensify the discontent. How this will affect détente, in the European capitals as well as in Washington and Moscow, remains to be seen.

Nevertheless, admitting the patent fact that Mr. Brandt's act in stepping down leaves many problems in its wake, and also recognizing that a political obituary for him would be premature, it is due to him to state that his last act as chancellor was consistent with the courage and integrity that has marked his whole career. From his youthful opposition to Nazism through the toughness that marked his leadership in beleaguered West Berlin to that policy toward the East that won him the Nobel Peace Prize, he has been a good German, a good European and a good statesman to the world.



'I'd Rather Have Détente With Cuba and Get a Decent Cigar.'

Cuba: Live Issue in U.S. Again

By David Binder

WASHINGTON—Americans influential in the national policy-making process have begun to debate the issue of relations with Cuba after a lapse of more than five years.

Although leading officials of the Nixon administration insist that no change is imminent in the U.S. policy of boycott toward the island, some officials comment that the mere emergence of the debate signifies an important change, whose end point—while still a long stretch down the road—could be the resumption of relations.

On the surface, the new debate has been sparked by two administration decisions favorable to Cuba, which were announced by the State Department April 13.

New Dialogue

The first was to license American subsidiaries of three major motor vehicle companies in Argentina to export cars and trucks to Cuba. The second was Secretary of State Kissinger's acquiescence to demands of Latin American and Caribbean foreign ministers to a vote among the members of the Organization of American States to determine whether Cuba should be invited to participate in the next round of the "new hemisphere dialogue" inaugurated by the administration last year.

The debate has received an added fillip from a request by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and four congressmen for a "new look" at the U.S. policy toward Cuba.

However, administration officials say the real impetus for the debate comes from the U.S. decision to cultivate Latin American and Caribbean neighbors, following five years of neglect. This has automatically revived the question of Cuba—so near geographically to the United States and so far away in terms of political orientation since the Bay of Pigs disaster and Soviet missile crisis of the early 1960s.

The issue has also drawn attention because five years of administration détente policy—involving principally the Soviet Union and China—have left only Cuba, Albania and Mongolia on the fringes. Again, Cuba attracts more interest because of proximity to the United States.

Stance Softened

Mr. Kissinger has told his aides he believes just the reverse is true, that the administration is so concerned about developing constructive relations with Latin America that it does not want the Cuba issue to impede "the new hemisphere dialogue." For this reason, he softened the U.S. stance on those aspects of Cuban policy affecting other Latin American countries.

But he is strictly limiting further movement toward an eventual understanding with Cuba in the belief this could better suit the development of consensus in the hemisphere on the Cuban question.

As assessed by Mr. Kissinger and his specialists, there are large obstacles to be overcome before Washington and Havana could

begin a direct dialogue on improving relations. These include the following:

- Premier Castro's seemingly implacable hostility toward the United States, particularly toward the Nixon administration. Although Washington believes the Castro leadership is no longer fomenting revolution in Latin America on a grand scale, Havana remains an "enemy" in the official view, to the extent that Foreign Minister Paul Ross could go before the UN General Assembly last week and accuse the administration of "filthy policies of economic blockade."
- Influential Cuban exiles and numerous conservative legislators, including at least 24 senators, who would oppose an early rapprochement between the United States and Cuba.
- Remaining conservative governments in Latin America that would be frightened by U.S. acceptance of Castro Communism—chiefly Brazil, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador.

• The administration perception that to take up ties now with the Castro government would be to strengthen the impression that President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger prefer dealing with enemies to dealing with friends, and also an impression that the way to get something out of the United States is to pull Uncle Sam's beard.

For the present, administration officials see neither great gain nor great loss in seeking better relations with the Castro leadership, and time think nothing substantive could take place until Mr. Nixon's successor is in office.

In the administration view, the rapprochement would require the mediation of a country that has close ties with both Cuba and the United States. At the moment, only Mexico, Peru and Algeria qualify for that role.

Also, the Castro government is reported to be willing to meet "constructively" with the hemisphere foreign ministers as a participant in "the new hemisphere dialogue" in Buenos Aires next March. This could pave the way for a direct Havana-Washington dialogue, say U.S. officials, although they are not enthusiastic at this time about Cuban participation at Buenos Aires.

Soviet Role

One part of the puzzle that still does not fit the considerations of the administration officials is the role played by the Soviet Union, which is extending \$500 million in assistance to Cuba annually, according to the estimates here.

Some officials believe the Soviet Union enjoys the spectacle of the United States being discredited in its renewed efforts to cultivate its southern hemisphere neighbors

by the continuing U.S.-Cuban hostility. But these same officials note that the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev, on his visit to Havana early this year, urged moderation on Mr. Castro. They wonder how long "embarrassment" of the United States might be worth half a billion dollars a year to Moscow.

France is and has been for several generations a democracy in terms of its credo and also in terms of its administrative structure, although during that time it has been headed by em-

U.S. Inflation

"Experts Can't Agree on the Causes of Inflation" headlined a DJ-AP article (JHT, April 26). The news service must surely have set out to bamboozle readers with their report for it is the same experts who have been managing the economy all these years who have brought on the current inflation. It would be naive to expect them to admit now that they have been on the wrong track all along.

Rather than ask the discredited experts, DJ-AP would have done better to look into Webster's dictionary to find both the cause and cure of the thing. It says: "inflation, . . . 2, an increase in the volume of money and credit relative to goods resulting in a substantial and continuing rise in the general price level."

Only government can increase the volume of money; and its banking system the volume of credit. Out government spending and credit expansion, and inflation is bound to stop.

The United States has had 40 years of drunken-sailor spending. And to hope for a sudden return to austerity in 1974 is to hope for a miracle. Better to cite the confusion of experts so as to keep the public equally confused and its attention averted from the real cause of its troubles.

J.M. BRADLEY,
Bad Godesberg, W. Germany.

Kennedy in Moscow

One might have contemplated voting for Sen. Edward Kennedy as the Democratic presidential candidate in 1976.

But how can one do so in light of his utter insensitivity to the risks of the Jewish activists following his visit to Dr. Lerner's apartment in Moscow (JHT, April 26), when he thought only to "minimize the offense to his Soviet hosts?"

Not satisfied with "being escorted by a KGB man," the senator had him "sit in on the meeting." And he expected his Jewish hosts, whose exit visas were already denied, to express themselves openly and meaningfully "in the supposedly totalitarian society."

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Anna Pavlova

I am grateful to Anna Kisselgoff for finding my "Anna Pavlova" readable and useful (JHT, May 2). But she seems to condemn my attempt to link Pavlova's art with her sex life.

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French Election Viewed

The End of Gaullism

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—It is not yet clear who won the French elections begun May 5 and scheduled to end on May 19 but it is obvious who lost them. That man was the late Charles de Gaulle. If nothing else the quest for a new president touched off by Georges Pompidou's death proved that Gaullism could not long endure without its namesake and inventor.

The general himself often confided to callers, with a mixture of pride and regret, that he had no successors. Surely Pompidou, an able lieutenant with much political wisdom, never pretended that he was more than a man who occupied the Elysée seat that had been filled by his great predecessor.

Pompidou emphasized both continuity and change from the original tenets of Gaullism. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who sought to pursue a similar policy, was unable to sell the idea to France's voters despite the fact that he had been a prime minister, was a Resistance hero, a handsome man, a fine athlete and boss of a political stronghold at Bordeaux.

Chaban (as he is known to the French) failed lamentably. This was partly due to his own shortcomings (he was touched by a tax scandal and is a poor speaker) and partly due to the sordid rivalries of other Gaullists scrambling for power. But mostly it was due to the fact that Gaullism is dead. It couldn't survive De Gaulle.

Gaullism was not a political philosophy. It was a vague mixture of national pride and a sense of grandeur which the general manipulated skillfully into a power apparatus and a policy method that aimed at increasing French influence and prestige.

It was never a reasoned, intellectual code like Marxism. It represented a mixture of the general's thoughts and the historic events in which he was personally acting a role or taking a lead. André Malraux, the famous writer and a member of De Gaulle's cabinet, thought that this in a sense resembled the situation of the French Revolution which, by its personalized and haphazard subsequent revolutions in 1848 and 1870.

France is and has been for several generations a democracy in terms of its credo and also in terms of its administrative structure, although during that time it has been headed by em-

perors, kings and presidents, and of whom seemed to conceive themselves in a quasi-monarchical sense of function.

An odd stew has been cooking of financial stability, social justice and traditional strains. The tend to rival each other in national political body where left and right and center have never ceased to compete.

Frequently—especially during crises such as the German occupation which produced De Gaulle and the Algerian war which produced him again—the French have shown preference for strong man at the helm. And even during those times, the strong man has seen the value of paying tribute to mass instincts by adopting in his speeches the vocabulary of leftist thinking. De Gaulle was a master of the technique, using left to curb right and vice versa.

Opposition Vote

Although many modern concepts of democracy were first defined by French philosophers and practiced by French statesmen, democracy here has tended to lack a sense of civic appreciation of what contributions can be made by the private sector to the public weal.

Likewise, Communism is probably somewhat different here from other European countries. The party is solid, well-organized and can count on impressive support at the ballot boxes. But although De Gaulle used to proclaim that Communism was a "strong" that worked for a "free" power, most people with Communist leanings are only a truth expressing opposition.

Thus, as the 1974 election approaches its climax with by standard-bearers—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for the right and center-right and François Mitterrand for the left and center-left—Gaullism as an issue disappears. Of course Giscard—never an orthodox Gaullist—will do everything possible to depict the disasters that face France should Mitterrand's Socialist-Communist coalition win.

This will have strong appeal among conservatives, practicing Catholics and those who still announce themselves as "Gaullists." But for the first election in 19 years, neither De Gaulle nor Gaullism is the key issue. New men and policies that at least appear new will now govern France as the memory of the grand old general fades into the history books.

Letters

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reactionaries, enslavers of colon nations and instigators of imperial wars. . . ." (The first sentence of the definition is repeated 1 Vol. 7 of the standard Russian dictionary, Moscow, 1958). It is the latter definition that, I believe, Zhenitsyn was referring to, when saying: "Nationalism, that is ideology of the warlike expansion of one's nation."

BOHDAN STROMINSKY
Warsaw.

Pollsters' Plight

I read with great interest David S. Broder's article on the dilemma of professional pollsters (JHT April 23). It highlights vividly an angle of the sorry drama enacted in the United States over a year now, an angle that will certainly become a precedent in future American history.

The dilemma is by and by soberly and objectively presented by the writer—up to one point where he seems to lose his objectivity, and runs the risk of weighting the scales on one of the two possible sides. He asks: "whether it is proper (by letting the impeachment proceedings) to unleash this wealth of information on the men and women who must ultimately decide the President's fate, or whether this kind of reporting may rob the impeachment and trial of Nixon to the level of mob symbolism by the Roman Popes, signaling the fate of gladiators by pointing thumbs, or thumbs down."

However, the "mob" are not the same people whom the writer earlier designated as the only tenants of the representatives' senators. It seems to me that I way we conceive our democratic system, the people of the United States have the ultimate right and duty to decide, through their representatives in Congress, the fate of the President.

When do the constituents have to be constituents and stop into a mob?

EGON F. KENTON
Paris.

Détente and Trade

Former Soviet Premier Khrushchev's appeal, not long before his death, for a more enlightened Communist society in which police measures against intellectuals would be barred raises the question again of what, if anything, the United States can do to advance this evolution.

"It is essential that people enjoy their inalienable rights here in the Soviet Union," Mr. Khrushchev said in his tape-recorded memoirs. "It was for those rights that 10 million or more of our citizens paid with their lives in Stalin's jails and camps."

One view in the United States is that Soviet liberalization and freer emigration can be advanced by withholding American trade and credits. That view is embodied in the Jackson amendment to the trade bill, which has been endorsed by such Soviet dissidents as nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov.

The contrary view has just been reiterated by Mr. Sakharov's old friend and fellow dissident, the historian Roy Medvedev, who believes that trade expansion and continued détente are more likely to nurture freedom in Soviet society, including freer emigration. Denial of trade and other Western pressures beyond "a certain limit" might boomerang, he argues, and lead to a tightening of Soviet police controls.

The Medvedev view appears to us to be the more realistic one. This does not mean that quiet diplomacy should not be employed to press for freer emigration and changes in Soviet foreign, defense and domestic policies

which endanger détente. Of course it should; but there are severe limits to what can be achieved.

The Soviet need for American trade and credits is declining, reducing the leverage the United States can exert on Soviet policies. As a major exporter of raw materials, including petroleum, the Soviet Union has gained from the fourfold rise in oil prices last year. Increased earnings from oil exports alone promise to cover generously this year the Soviet Union's hard currency balance-of-payments deficit, which amounted to \$1.3 billion in 1972. That is the conclusion of a study by Prof. Marshall Goldman, of Wellesley College, once a fieri supporter of Sen. Jackson's demands, who now argues that Congress can no longer be unreasonable in the concessions asked of the Russians in exchange for trade and credits.

"The Russians might well agree to maintain emigration rates for Soviet Jews at the levels that prevailed in 1973 and might also concede to stop harassment, but it is unrealistic to expect concessions that might have been made a year ago," he told the Senate Banking Committee.

The Goldman study suggests that the Jackson amendment, if it ever had any value, has become a dwindling asset. Free world trade liberalization is being held up without gaining Soviet concessions. The Congress would be better advised to permit reasonable trade and modest credits to go forward in the interests of détente.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 8, 1899

NEW YORK—There seems to be some doubt as to the prospects of immediate peace in the Philippines. Whether the Filipino envoys had sufficient authority to treat for peace or whether the American Civil Commissioners presented matters in too rosy a light, the demonstrations in America appear a little too premature. Peace there will be, of course, but not for the moment.

Fifty Years Ago

May 8, 1949

PARIS—Too much that is written about Palestine in these days is colored by prejudice or a partisan purpose. It is rather difficult in these circumstances to know the exact truth. It is probable that there has been exaggeration in what has been printed about the Arab grievances and also about some features of the Zionist colonization. But both sides will have to make concessions.

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الشرق الأوسط

Israelis Clash With Syrians And Lebanese

But Say Fire Slackens In the Golan Heights

TEL AVIV, May 2 (UPI)—Israel said today that its military forces changed fire with the Syrians in what the Israeli armed forces radio called a relative lull in the scale of clashes along the Golan Heights.

But in Damascus, military spokesmen said that Syrian and Israeli gunners traded artillery and tank fire with no signs of lull.

As the shooting continued for a 57th straight day, U.S. and Israeli officials went ahead with discussions of a possible troop engagement plan for the embattled heights.

In an evening summary of the front-line incidents, the Israeli army radio said:

"Observers believe that the intensity of the Syrian fire lessened a bit today, a fact that could be backing to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad's promise that his army would try not to worsen the clashes while U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger conducts talks on a separation of forces in the north."

Clash With Lebanese

In addition to fighting along the Golan front line, the Israeli army said, Israeli troops on the Golan Heights were fired twice, apparently from adjacent Lebanese territory.

In Beirut, the Defense Ministry announced that Lebanese artillery fired shells on Israeli military units that crossed the border, hit on fire and forced it to retreat.

Later, a Lebanese communiqué said, an Israeli patrol that entered the Lebanese town of Mount Hermon opened fire on Lebanese Army post. Lebanese troops returned the fire and forced the patrol to withdraw, the communiqué said. The Lebanese soldier was wounded in the exchange of fire, it said.

Beirut press reports said he was often infiltrated by the Lebanese foothills of Mount Hermon in order to gain a tactical advantage over the Syrians. During the last week, Israeli troops and artillery are reported to have bombarded sections of Lebanon repeatedly.

Turkish Students Continue to Clash Over Amnesty

ISTANBUL, May 2 (UPI)—Right-wing and left-wing students clashed in front of Istanbul University for the second straight day over a general amnesty bill debated by the parliament.

Police broke up the fight, the least in a series of student clashes throughout Turkey over whether the amnesty will include youths jailed for anarchist activities. Police said two Istanbul students had been critically injured.

They arrested 77 students last night during a brawl between 200 left-wing and right-wing youths in front of a student hostel in similar fighting in Edirne, a northwestern Turkish city, five students stabbed and in serious condition.

At issue is whether the amnesty bill will cover two articles under the penal code providing for life imprisonment or death sentences for persons convicted of anarchist activities which "violate the state's moral personality."

HO Elects Iranian

GENEVA, May 2 (Reuters)—Iran's Health Minister Anoushirvan Pournazer, 45, a former president of general surgery at the University of Medicine Faculty, today was elected president of the annual assembly here of the World Health Organization.

Shutdown Over Automation Disrupts a N.Y. Newspaper

NEW YORK, May 2 (UPI)—New York Daily News today automated typesetting equipment to publish after its print-ers refused to work with a new page set with the new equipment and engaged by photographers.

The newspaper's presses did not roll until almost 5 a.m. 10 hours after the first edition was published—and a spokesman said that only about 500 papers were printed today. News has a daily circulation of about two million.

Eight officials of the printers' union were arrested on trespassing charges, including Bertram Powers, the president of Typographical Union No. 6, whose members have been working without a contract since March 30, 1973. The officials were later released.

The primary issue of the printers' contract dispute at the Daily News, as well as The New York Times and the New York Post, is job security.

The printers set up a picket line at the Daily News. The leadership of the union and other unions representing printers at the three papers have told their members that they should continue working.

Washington Dispute Of Ray Will Continue

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The Washington Post and the Washington Star-News, the only general-circulation daily newspapers here, have threatened to cancel their labor agreement with the printers' union in a similar dispute.

The Washington Publishers Association, which represents both newspapers in negotiations with craft unions, said it would cancel the agreement with Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 if an alleged work slowdown at The Post and "job actions" at the Star-News continued past midnight tonight. The printers' union contract expired on Sept. 30 and is in New York, the principal issue is automation.

oldier Accused of Nixon Threat

BATTLE, May 2 (UPI)—Will 21, a soldier at nearby Lewis, has been charged with threatening the life of President Nixon while he was at 10 74 last weekend.

A judge yesterday ordered a psychiatric test for the enlisted man. The Secret Service said the soldier told another soldier-incident Nixon is going to be "killed" and "I'm going to kill him."

The suspect was taken into custody in a Seattle apartment. Agents allegedly found a .38-caliber rifle and a pistol.



SIGNS OF CONFUSION—Arrows on the new Bradford Bridge in Bradford, Pa., were without explanation. The motorist seems to have rightly ignored them.

Population, Economy, Worldliness

Toronto on Way to Replacing Montreal as Top Canada City

By William Borders

TORONTO (UPI)—After spending 100 years in second place, Toronto is suddenly on its way to becoming the first city of Canada, much to the distress of Montreal, its rival 300 miles to the northeast.

In population, economic power and even, to some extent, worldliness of outlook, this urban center is beginning to move ahead. But many Montrealers still have disdain for "Trahuma," as they call it in parody of the central Canadian accent.

"We're becoming the place in Canada where the action is, and it just kills those guys in Montreal to admit it," said an executive of a corporation that recently shifted from Montreal to Toronto.

Since each of the two metropolitan areas has a population of more than 2.5 million, they are home to one of every four Canadians. Their traditional rivalry thus engenders something of a national debate.

Basic Elements

The contrast between them reflects the two basic elements in modern Canadian society: the French dominance that gives Montreal its elegant grace and joie de vivre and the Anglo-Saxon tradition of Toronto, with a Protestant morality once as pervasive that residents knew it as "Toronto the Good."

With a population increase of 65,000 a year, greater Toronto is growing faster as fast as greater Montreal, its immigrant stream-ling in from every part of the world as well as other regions of Canada.

Among them are English-speaking Montrealers, concerned about French separatism, who have moved here so they can, as one of them put it, "forget all about the bloody language problem." A number of corporations have made the move, too, often for the same reason, citing what was until recently Montreal's unquestioned commercial and financial preeminence.

Even Montreal's biggest boosters—and nearly everyone who

ing charges, including Bertram Powers, the president of Typographical Union No. 6, whose members have been working without a contract since March 30, 1973. The officials were later released.

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Swedish-U.S. Chill Ends as Envoy Arrives

Vietnam War Stirred Nations' Antagonism

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—A long diplomatic chill between the United States and Sweden officially ended yesterday when Count Wilhelm Wahlbom, Sweden's new ambassador, arrived in Washington.

There had been no Swedish ambassador here for 16 months, since January, 1972, when envoy Hubert de Besche left.

The ambassadorial post in Stockholm was emptied even earlier—in the summer of 1972, when Jerome Holland left. His replacement, Robert Strauss-Hupe, will arrive there later this month.

Withdrawal of the ambassador was a manifestation of U.S. displeasure over Swedish leaders' often sharp criticism of the U.S. role in the Vietnam war.

Premier Olof Palme and Foreign Minister Krister Wickman frequently censured the United States about Vietnam. Mr. Palme, for instance, compared the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong with Nazi massacres in World War II.

Thus prompted the Nixon administration to request that the Swedish government not replace Mr. de Besche when he was transferred early last year. Stockholm complied, although a new ambassador already had been named.

After the Paris accords on Vietnam were signed and American troops were withdrawn, things began to return to normal. Criticism was no longer heard in Stockholm.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said early last fall that he would review relations with Sweden.

Count Wahlbom, then the top-ranking career officer in the Swedish Foreign Service, visited Mr. Kissinger last November. Since then, it had been only a question of time when relations would be fully normalized.

Mr. Strauss-Hupe, named to represent the United States in Sweden, is now in Brussels, winding up his affairs as ambassador to Belgium.

Town Loses Bid For Fiat Plant. Disrupts S. Italy

ROME, May 2 (UPI)—The inhabitants of Eboli erected barricades across southern Italy's main railroad and superhighway today in a protest over losing out as the site of an industrial plant.

"We are one step away from tragedy," a carabinieri (national police) officer said. Deputy Mayor Fulvio Scocozza said more roadblocks were springing up in nearby villages.

"Fiat or death," townspeople chanted during the protest.

Eboli, a town where the average per capita income is 250,000 lire (\$480) a year, staged its revolt because the government chose rival Avellino as the site for a Fiat plant, which will provide 3,000 jobs.

Protesters manned barricades on the Naples-Reggio Calabria railroad and superhighway and several other roads. About 300 trucks were stranded. Trains were rerouted by way of Bari, with delays of 10 hours or more.

A general strike in Eboli closed shops, offices and schools. Officials said that bread, fruit, vegetables and medicines in the town of 25,000 inhabitants were running short.

The language policies have also driven away some native Canadians who speak only English. With French gaining more status, a bank in Montreal might still hire a vice-president who could not speak French, but it would be unlikely to hire a teller who could not, and some English Canadians in the lower job levels have given up and moved to Toronto.

The downtown areas of Canadian cities are alive and bustling, and Montreal and Toronto both have dozens of glassy new skyscrapers with spectacular views. But here again there is a difference.

Toronto's mayor, a 37-year-old reformer named David Crombie, who was elected a year ago on an anti-development platform, has achieved at last a temporary halt on high-rise construction while the city tries to plan growth on what he calls a human scale.

By contrast, Mayor Jean Drapeau of Montreal, who was first elected about 30 years ago, has done virtually nothing, despite increasingly vocal citizens groups, to deter the destruction of one stately old home after another to make way for high-rise office buildings, and the face of the downtown area is changing fast.

Solitary Confinement Of Ray Will Continue

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 2 (AP)—James Earl Ray, convicted killer of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will remain in solitary confinement at the Tennessee State Prison.

U.S. District Court Judge Clure Merton ruled yesterday that Ray's constitutional rights have not been violated by the confinement. Ray claimed in a suit that solitary confinement was ruining his health.

Nationwide Strike by Rail Workers Starts Today in India

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, May 2 (UPI)—India faced tonight a nationwide railroad strike scheduled for tomorrow at dawn, threatening food deliveries, industrial production and power supplies.

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Economic Crisis Fared

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of "treasonous" The Statesman has termed the arrests "singularly stupid." And the Hindustan Times said that the government was guilty of "gross ineptitude and political misjudgment."

Italy School Bus Falls Into Canal, 12 Killed

PADUA, Italy, May 2 (Reuters)—Eleven school children and a nun drowned near here today when their school bus plunged into a canal, police said.



EEC TALKS—Francois-Xavier Ortoli (left) greeting Aldo Moro (center) and Emilio Colombo (right) of Italian delegation at ministers' meeting in Brussels yesterday.

EEC Nations Allow Trade Curb by Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

lead to psychological difficulties." Both Mr. Ortoli and EEC Executive Commission President Francois-Xavier Ortoli said that the Commission would consult with the Italian government to draw up alternatives to the anti-importation measures.

The Italian measure requires importers to deposit 50 percent of the value of imported goods with the Italian National Bank. The money would remain in the bank, without interest, for six months. The Italian regulation applies to a 400-item list, including most manufactured goods and farm produce.

The Italian ministers argued that the sharp increase in imports of farm produce into Italy during the last 18 months—from \$4 billion last year to \$11.7 billion this year—represented a "distortion" of the country's trading pattern which was no longer tolerable.

Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said his government could accept some form of EEC supervision of the import deposit plan as far as industrial goods were concerned. But on farm produce, he doubted whether it would be possible to draw up any measures which Rome could accept because of the overriding aim to reduce liquidity and restrict demand.

Skeptical Viewed

There was considerable skepticism among other delegations that, despite the seriousness of the Italian economy's plight, the sudden import restrictions, which took effect today, were completely justified.

The Italians so far have refused to reveal what other strongly restrictive economic and monetary measures they intend to introduce. A reason for this is that the government could be forced to resign after the referendum on divorce, to be held next weekend.

The Italian government does not want to introduce unpopular economic restrictions a few days before the vote.

The suspicion remains that as the other EEC member nations face to some degree similar weaknesses in their economies as a consequence of all-price hikes, they could use the same excuse to impose similar restrictions. "If that happens," said Irish commerce minister, Justin Keating, "that will be the end of the European Community as an integrated market."

IMF Talks Seek Interim Rules on Monetary System

PARIS, May 7 (AP)—A three-day conference on international monetary reform opened here today with senior government officials trying to hammer out an agreement on some of the less controversial issues.

The aim is to establish some rules for the "interim" period until a new monetary system can be constructed. However, no one is defining the length of the interim.

Meeting here were the deputies of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the central bank and treasury officials. The deputies will report to their cabinet-level seniors of the committee who are scheduled to hold their final meeting in Washington next month.

High on today's agenda was a discussion of guidelines aimed at regulating the present system of floating exchange rates.

Market Closed

The Paris stock exchange remained closed yesterday as a pay dispute continued.

W. German Payments Surplus Widens on Yearly Comparison

FRANKFURT, May 7 (Reuters).—West Germany's balance of payments current account showed a provisional surplus of 3.131 billion deutsche marks in March, compared with a revised 3.255-billion DM surplus in February and a surplus of 424 million DM in March 1973, the Bundesbank said today.

The current account surplus in the first quarter this year rose to a provisional 7.771 billion DM from 1.8 billion DM in the same 1973 period.

The basic balance of payments, which combines the current account and the long-term capital account, showed a provisional 3.083-billion-DM surplus in March against a revised 3.004-billion-DM surplus in February and a 1.533-billion-DM surplus in March 1973.

The basic balance provisional surplus in the first quarter was 7.065 billion DM against a 4.512 billion-DM surplus in the first three months of 1973.

The long-term capital account showed a provisional 48-million-DM deficit in March compared with a revised 251-million-DM deficit in February and a 1.123-billion-DM surplus in March 1973. For the first quarter it showed a provisional 702-million-DM deficit compared with a 2.719-billion-DM surplus in the same period last year.

The short-term capital account showed a provisional surplus of 2.158 billion DM in March against a revised deficit of 464 million DM in February and a 3.903-billion-DM surplus in March last year, bringing the provisional deficit in the first quarter to 523 million DM from the 10.886-billion-DM surplus in the same 1973 period.

In another report, the labor office said there were 517,000 people unemployed in West Germany during April, a fall of 7.9 percent from March but more than double the 276,000 total for April 1973.

Schering First-Quarter Turnover Up

First-quarter 1974 turnover of the West Berlin-based Schering drug and chemical group ran 20 percent ahead of the year-earlier level, reports Karl Otto Mittelstenscheld, management board member. Sales of Schering AG, the parent company, rose 23.6 percent. In all 1973, Schering worldwide net profit sank 35.4 percent to 41.1 million deutsche marks, despite a 10.7 percent gain in sales to 1.491 billion DM. Profit figures are not yet available and Mr. Mittelstenscheld declines to forecast earnings for the full year because of unpredictable cost factors. Parent-company raw material costs in the first quarter were up 30 percent from year-earlier levels and the decisive questions for 1974 profit, he says, are whether cost increases of recent months will continue and to what extent these can be passed on in the form of higher prices. He attributes the decline in worldwide profit to poor results of some domestic units and to a change in currency values that reduced foreign subsidiaries' earnings as expressed in deutsche marks.

VW Considers More Short-Time

Volkswagenwerk is considering placing some of its domestic plants on short-time working for the six working days May 24-31 because of falling sales. A company spokesman says the extent of probable measures has not yet been decided. The measures are likely to be concentrated at the company's Emden and Hannover plants, which together employ about 34,000 workers. Five of the company's six West German plants ended a nine-day short-time period last Friday which affected

Bonn to Move Ahead With Oil Industry Plan

BOON, May 7 (AP)—The West German government will take all necessary steps to integrate its oil interests into Veba AG and, as a first step, will turn over its 48.3 percent interest in Gelsenberg AG to Veba on a trustee basis, the Finance Ministry said today.

Shares of Gelsenberg were suspended from trading yesterday, when rumors of a possible takeover offer to independent Gelsenberg stockholders through Veba or the German government drove Gelsenberg stocks sharply higher.

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U.S. Senator Warns EEC About Trade

Urges Serious Talks Or Loss of Concessions

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—An influential U.S. senator on trade matters today warned Common Market nations that unless they start serious negotiations they could lose U.S. trade concessions.

"It is time that we demand 'fair play' in our relations with Western Europe," Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., said in a Senate speech. "It is time that we show the countries of Western Europe that the United States is more than a 'sugar daddy' that will always give in if they hold out long enough."

Sen. Talmadge, second-ranking Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee, said the EEC countries "have been dragging their feet and stalling for months on negotiations aimed at compensating the United States and other nations whose trade with Britain was disrupted when Britain joined the EEC."

Sen. Talmadge said recent negotiations have received little

Lockheed Head Says Merger With Textron Is Possibility

BURBANK, Calif., May 7 (Reuters).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. chairman Daniel Haughton today confirmed industry speculation that Textron Inc. is one of the companies that Lockheed is considering as a merger candidate.

"Textron is one of the companies being considered that may be we could work out something with," Mr. Haughton said in response to a shareholder's question.

But he added that other companies also were being considered, and after the meeting, in response to reporters' questions, he declined to rule out a merger with General Dynamics Corp., another company being rumored as a possible merger candidate.

Mr. Haughton said these were "two companies which are being held and that Lockheed 'probably would look at several more.'"

Lockheed obtained a \$100-million loan commitment from Mr. Hughes last September, but the proposed financing to develop a new aircraft lapsed two months ago.

However, under terms of the proposed financing, Mr. Hughes still has the right until June 13 to purchase up to \$10 million of Lockheed's 20 year, 6 percent convertible subordinated debentures.

Mr. Haughton said Lockheed has not received any indication that Mr. Hughes will go through with the purchase, but added that "the time has not elapsed."

If the debentures are purchased and then fully converted by Summa Corp., 100 percent owned by Mr. Hughes, it would give Summa nearly 10 percent control of Lockheed.

Joint Project to Explore Sea-Bottom

Three Japanese trading houses have signed an agreement with Tenneco of the United States on a \$20-million project to develop and evaluate a Pacific Ocean site for recovery of sea-bottom metals. The group includes Nishimura & Co., G. Itoh & Co. and Kanematsu-Gosho Ltd. They are to take a third of the proposed joint venture's equity between them. The new company would be open to third parties' participation from West European countries as well as the United States and Japan. Tenneco's ocean mining subsidiary, Deepsea Ventures Inc., will assess the ore body, test the mining and processing system and market products recovered. The joint venture is aimed at producing copper, nickel, cobalt and manganese from manganese nodules on the ocean floor.

National Kinney Bids for Urus

National Kinney Corp. has begun a tender offer for all the shares of its 56 percent-owned subsidiary Urus Building Corp. at \$15 a share. Tenders will also be solicited for Urus warrants at \$19.27 each. National Kinney purchased 54 percent of Urus common stock last July at an adjusted price of about \$11.67 a share and agreed to complete a merger between the two companies or to make a tender offer not later than June 30, 1974. The current offer expires May 29, unless extended. The cost of buying the 3,554,981 Urus shares outstanding will be about \$80 million.

CAPITAL ITALIA S.A.

Société Anonyme

Registered office: 37, rue Notre-Dame Luxembourg

Trade Register: Luxembourg B 8458

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 17th, 1974 at 10.30 a.m. at the registered office.

Agenda

Decision to renew the decision to increase the authorized capital of the fund up to 10 million US dollars by the issuance of shares with a par value of 1 US dollar each and an issuance premium which together will reflect the current market value of such shares, as approved by the shareholders on May 16, 1969 for the part of capital not yet issued and to extend such authorization until May 16, 1979.

Resolutions on the above mentioned agenda will require a quorum of one half of the shares issued and outstanding and a majority of two-thirds of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting in person by producing a meeting certificate of deposit which has been or will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg or all offices of Credito Italiano Italy, 5 days prior to the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid or presentation of their certificates of deposit. In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the company at Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg or Credito Italiano Italy, 5 days prior to the meeting.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded.

The Board of Directors



Sen. Herman Talmadge

public attention and that, as a result, "the Europeans haven't moved significantly."

Unless the negotiations process trade negotiations S. Talmadge said, Congress will have no alternative but to hold hearings on whether concessions should be withdrawn from the EEC.

The Finance Committee is considering a bill, sought by the Nixon administration, that would authorize the President to open a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, Sen. Talmadge said he sees no need for a new round until progress is made in current negotiations.

U.K. Has Plan to Curb Oil Prices

By Bernard D. Bortolotto

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—Harold Lever, the influential businessman in Prime Minister Harold Wilson's cabinet, has a plan to curb oil prices, according to a report in the Sunday Times.

The scheme, according to the highest levels of government here, centers on the United States and five other industrial powers which would negotiate the price and buy oil collectively from the major producing nations and bid to containing countries the bulk of the extra \$40 billion that oil states expect to earn this year.

The plan aims to curb oil's high price of \$11.50 a barrel, its authors regard as excessive in the present state of economic relations and stopping the nationalistic scramble for oil.

The scheme is related to the "pooling" proposal advanced by Johannes Willebrand, managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The IMF plan, however, attacks only the problem of changing oil structures to nations confronting huge deficits in their balance of payments. The Lever proposal would also deal with the problem that is threatening monetary equilibrium: the high and unstable price of oil.

The plan is advanced against a background of deep concern and fear among responsible leaders in the industrialized world over the fate of their interlocking economies. Sober men in Europe are talking about a possible collapse of the Western financial framework before the year is out and the onset of an economic paralysis matching that which followed the stock market crash in 1929.

The Lever-Wilson proposal attempts to meet the twin problems of oil prices and inflation this way:

The United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and Italy would set themselves up as a consortium or agency of the IMF. The agency would be limited to six consuming nations in order to work with maximum effectiveness and avoid dissipation of energies in global arguments. Other nations would have a measure of influence because the six would operate on behalf of the IMF and as its creature.

The six would buy a major share of the world's oil from producing states and companies at a negotiated price. Producers would be induced to sell because of the enormous buying power of the six and because the producers would be offered an inflation-proof price.

This would be accomplished by linking the oil price to an index of export commodities. If, for

example, the six bought oil at \$10 a barrel and the goods that all producers buy rose 10 percent, the oil price would then rise automatically to \$11.

Proponents of the plan think that this scheme could even persuade oil nations to reduce the price of oil in order to stabilize the prices of the things they import.

The oil producers would be persuaded to take in cash only the \$15 billion or so they now want to buy goods and to increase their cash reserves. The rest would be deposited with the six-

nation agency. The deposits would also be tied to an index of export commodities.

The six nations would then lend out these deposits as needed to cover the huge payments deficits confronting themselves and the rest of the world.

A special feature would meet the needs of the developing nations. The six-nation agency would charge a small levy on each barrel of oil it sells. This fund would be distributed to India and others either as an outright gift or as a loan at very low interest rates.

Prices Soften on Big Board After Early Technical Gain

NEW YORK, May 7 (Reuters).

After sliding for nearly a week, New York Stock Exchange prices moved along a recovery path most of today but then settled and turned mixed.

Apert from bargain hunting and other technical factors, there seemed to be no reason for the market's initial strength.

Analysts attributed part of the late weakness to comments that interest rates likely will continue to advance over the near term.

Donald Wrobley, vice-president of Bankers Trust Co., said in London that the prime rate could move to 11 1/2 percent next month, but would peak out around that level.

The controversy surrounding President Nixon and Watergate also kept traders on the defensive, analysts observed.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 847.15, up 2.27 points. It was ahead about 7 points in early trading.

Declining issues narrowly led gainers, 704 to 653, at the close. Issues advancing held a moderate early lead.

Trading was slow throughout the session. Volume totaled 10.71 million shares, compared with 9.45 million yesterday.

Combustion Engineering did not open for trading, although the exchange at one point had indicated it would trade anywhere from 50 to 65. It last traded at 75 1/8.

This followed a published report which suggested that the company may have taken contractual risks in order to win a series of orders to build nuclear power plants.

Combustion Engineering called the report "irresponsible," saying it "contained inaccuracies."

Uris Building, a volume leader, rose 3 3/8 to 14 3/4. National Kinney said it began a tender offer for all the shares of its 56 percent owned Uris Building subsidiary at \$15 a share.

National Kinney was unobscured at 6 1/4 on the Ames.

Dow Chemical, an outstanding performer, rose 2 1/8 to 64 1/2.

But Aetna Life & Casualty dropped 2 1/4 to 47 5/8 following some bearish comment in a published report.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index slipped 1.59 to 38.17.

U.S. Banks Face A Difficult Time, Fed Official Says

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—U.S. Federal Reserve Board member Robert Holland warned today that banks may be "in for an uncomfortable time" while monetary policy is used to fight inflation.

Speaking before a Nebraska Bankers Association meeting in Lincoln, Nebraska, Mr. Holland said the Federal Reserve's monetary policy "once again bears a very heavy share of the burden of fighting inflation for the very practical reason that no other public policy tool seems presently capable of doing more of the job."

If monetary policy is to be a "workhorse" in fighting inflation, "then I must say to you that banks are in for an uncomfortable time," he said, calling banks "the chief channel through which the bite of monetary restraint is spread through the economy."

Monetary restraint, he said, causes banks' liabilities to become costly, bond portfolios to drop in value and forces bankers to "speak in discouraging terms to your good loan customers."

either in terms of higher interest rates or constrained loan totals or both.

Still, Mr. Holland said, "we must put first things first" and "give top priority to those things that further the efforts to slow down inflation."

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Winnipeg, Manitoba


—1974—	Stocks and	Sig.	Net
High Low	Div. in \$	100- High Low Last	Chng

THYSSSEN

FIGURES

EVENTS

PROSPECTS



Clear progress
in production, sales and earnings characterized the fiscal year 1972/73: 13.9 million tons of crude steel, 11.9 billion DM external sales. After two difficult prior years, a consolidated profit of 101.6 million DM could be realized after appropriating 67.3 million DM to the free reserves. The annual shareholders' meeting resolved on April 19, 1974 to distribute a dividend of 5 DM per share of 50 DM par value.

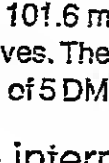
The international demand for steel
presently continues to be brisk despite a slowdown in the overall economic growth at home and abroad. The steel sector of the Thyssen Group shows therefore a favourable development also in the current fiscal year.

The takeover of Rheinstahl
has been carried out. With a strong partner, this new member of the Group will be in a position to implement further structural improvements. At the same time, the Thyssen Group has now a broader basis on which to operate. A close technological-economic cooperation of the specialized divisions has been initiated.

The foreign activities
in Europe and overseas are taking shape. The first construction stage of our Brazilian participation COSIGUA has been completed. The steelmaking plant SOLMER on the French coast has gone into production.

consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 1973
(Summary)
in millions of DM

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Invested capital		Share capital and reserves	2,176.8
Gross fixed assets	10,845.3	Provisions	2,205.3
Depreciation	7,435.3	Financial liabilities	2,449.1
Net fixed assets	3,410.5	Current liabilities	
Financial assets	1,158.6	(including dividend)	1,790.2
	4,569.1		
Current assets	4,052.3		
Total assets	8,621.4	Total liabilities	8,621.4



THYSSSEN

Detailed information on 1972/73 is contained in the annual report which, together with the brochure "The Thyssen Group 1972/73", is available upon request. We shall report on the ATH annual shareholders' meeting and the present state of business in our series "Thyssen at work".
The complete annual financial statements of the company will shortly be published in the "Eurasianer".

AUGUST THYSSSEN-HÜTTE AG DUISBURG-HAMBORN

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COMMERZBANK



... ..

10,000 at Opening

Team Tennis: Different Game

By Neil Amdur

PHILADELPHIA, May 7 (UPI)—An atmosphere of bed-and-banners, lucky-number cards, spectators shouting it being replayed, and a World Team Tennis action on the professional sports last night.

opening match between the Philadelphia Freedoms and the New York Yankees drew a crowd of 10,011 to the Spectrum.

The reaction of an enthusiastic fan is any yardstick, the game has a chance of carrying over to the next level. "It's a fast-moving concept," said a fan. "I'm glad it's a change."

There was little doubt that the game was a dramatic one. The Philadelphia Freedoms, with a record of 1-1, were the favorites.

One ball, autographed by the Philadelphia Freedoms, was the first of many to be hit.

The first player to score was the Philadelphia Freedoms' Billie Jean King.

The mixed doubles was close. Philadelphia, with Fred Stolle and Julie Anthony, won the first set in a tiebreaker, 7-6. The Philadelphia Freedoms won the match, 3-2.

Ken Rosewall, the 40-year-old Australian, who is a slow starter, suffered under the scoring system in a 2-1 loss to Brian Fairlie of the Philadelphia Freedoms.

The mixed doubles was close. Philadelphia, with Fred Stolle and Julie Anthony, won the first set in a tiebreaker, 7-6. The Philadelphia Freedoms won the match, 3-2.

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4 points won the game; there is no "advantage" or device. A sudden-death tie-breaker is held at 6-6. The total number of games won decides the team winner.

From the standpoint of competitive drama, the matches were close enough to maintain spectator interest. Philadelphia led, 16-14, at halftime and did not gain an insurmountable lead until the final three games of mixed doubles in the second half.

A sampling of the crowd indicated generally favorable reaction to such revolutionary concepts as two halves, cumulative scoring and identification with a team.

"I think it will take off," said another spectator. "It's a fast-moving concept, and the scoring keeps your interest. This is going to draw the interest of the new tennis spectators."

Many fans, particularly women, were drawn by King. As early as the first point in the women's singles, a man yelled, "C'mon, Billie, let's go!" Surprisingly, no familiar "quiet, please" came from the umpire.

The level of play was difficult to assess since the players were not on the court as long as they would be in normal tournaments.

Ken Rosewall, the 40-year-old Australian, who is a slow starter, suffered under the scoring system in a 2-1 loss to Brian Fairlie of the Philadelphia Freedoms.

The mixed doubles was close. Philadelphia, with Fred Stolle and Julie Anthony, won the first set in a tiebreaker, 7-6. The Philadelphia Freedoms won the match, 3-2.

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single tried a substitute. Peggy Michel, for Isabel Fernandez in the second half of mixed doubles, but Stolle and Anthony won again, 6-3.

Even before the first ball was struck, there were some anxious moments.

King, a five-time Wimbledon singles champion, was ailing from a stiff neck that Dick Butera, her close friend and owner of the Freedoms, attributed to nerves.

"I think she's been more tense for this than she was for the match with Bobby Riggs last year," said Butera. One of the strong voices in the 16-team league.

The match started 30 minutes late after the arena lights had been dimmed for player introductions.

The Freedoms' uniforms, fashioned by Ted Tining, the British designer, drew immediate attention. The women wore white dresses with a design of large blue bells at the hemline. The men had blue and white shirts, and white shorts with a blue bell design.

Apparently following the lead of other pro sports teams, each WTT club had adopted a battle cry or song. The Freedoms' was a rock tune, "Mother Freedom," recorded by a group known as Bread. It was played before the first set of singles between King and Goolagong.

The music may have stirred Goolagong, a rock lover. She won the set, 6-3, although Billie Jean regrouped after halftime and won their second set, 6-2.

Goolagong will get her cheering section tonight in Pittsburgh. The "Triangles" have passed out 500 "Goolagongs," steel triangles that will be tinkled each time she scores a point.

A French Proposal

LONDON, May 7 (UPI)—A Davis Cup official said today something had to be done about the Davis Cup format, but he didn't think a French proposal would do the job.

"The outlook for the Davis Cup is not a very happy one," said Basil Reay, the Davis Cup secretary. "Some solution must be found, but I do not think this is it."

Reay was speaking of a French proposal to reshape the Davis Cup into a 24-nation competition played in one spot over a two-week period.

The French will officially put forward the proposal July 4 at the annual meeting of Davis Cup Nations in London.

Reay said something had to be done to avoid Davis Cup conflicts with professional tennis tournaments, but "it would be very difficult to find centers large enough or capable of coping with 24 countries playing for two weeks."

The French proposal says that sixteen teams would compete by invitation, and eight would be seeded. The remaining eight would qualify from a preliminary tournament, staged in zone play such as at present.

The French did not suggest a date for such a tournament.

It would have to be fitted into the crowded calendar to avoid such events as Wimbledon and Forest Hills. Lamar Hunt's World Championship Tennis circuit and the new American World Team Tennis (WTT) league.

By Leonard Koppett

SALT LAKE CITY, May 7 (UPI)—A 15-point lead with less than eight minutes to play wasn't enough for victory last night, and a three-point deficit in the final second wasn't enough for defeat for the New York Nets, who went on to a 103-100 overtime victory over the Utah Stars.

That 103-100 performance gave them a 3-0 lead in the four-of-seven-game series for the American Basketball Association championship, and gave them the opportunity to end the season by winning again tomorrow.

In the seven-year history of the ABA, no team has ever swept a final round in four straight, and in the 28 years of National Basketball Association play, it has happened only twice.

A three-point basket by Brian Taylor, from just outside the 23-foot arc, saved the Nets last night. It came just as the buzzer was sounding, ending the fourth quarter. The Nets, in possession with 10 seconds to play, had tried to set up a three-pointer for Julius Erving, but a forced shot by Wendell Ladner was missed and the rebound funneled to the unguarded Taylor.

In the overtime, the Nets got off to a four-point lead, lost it and finally took command in the last two minutes. A basket by Billy Pauls broke a 98-98 tie, then Erving took over. He cleared a key defensive rebound, followed by his own missed shot for a spectacular rebound basket, got another rebound and sank a free throw that made the score 103-98.

with 8 seconds left, and this time the lead stood up.

All of which was a wild ending, which had a Salt Palace crowd of 10,743 screaming for a game that seemed all over midway through the fourth quarter.

The stars had Zelmo Beaty back at center, and he helped plenty (22 points, 16 rebounds). All other injured players, whose 19 points came mostly during the fourth-quarter rally.

By the end of the third quarter, the Nets led 74-62, and four minutes later it was 85-70.

Mount, Jimmy Jones and Beaty soon started a 14-0 run.

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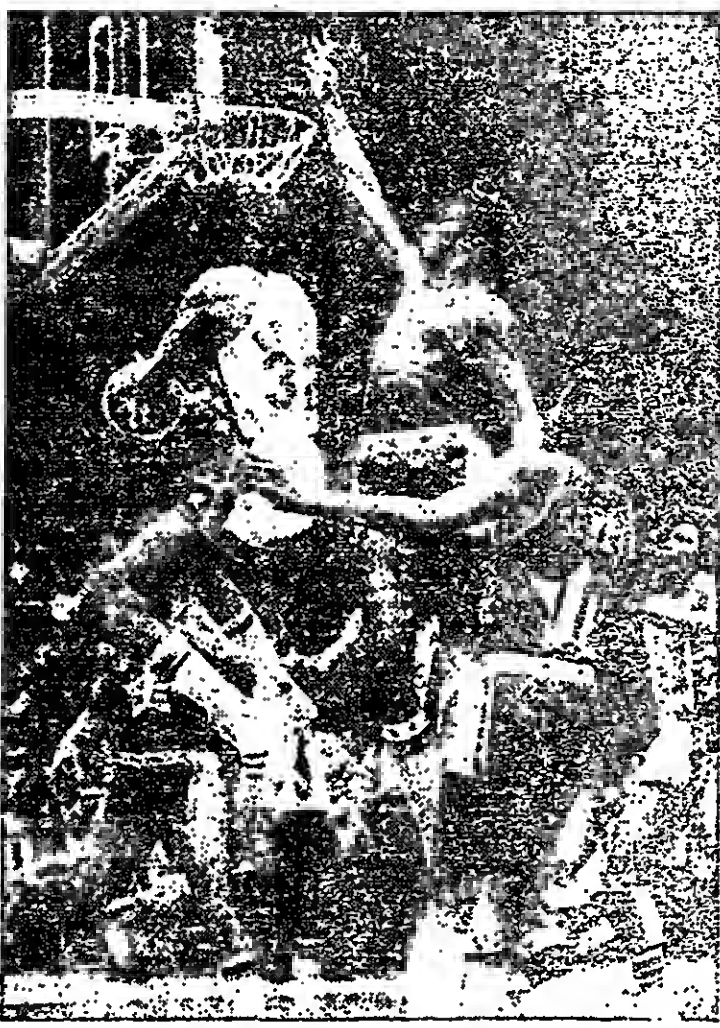
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Associated Press



United Press International

HANDS UP—Milwaukee's Kareem-Abdul Jabbar, 7 feet 2 inches, shoots over the outstretched arm of Boston's center, Dave Cowens, who is only 6 feet 8 inches while in bottom photo Utah's Gerald Govan reaches out to try and block shot by New York's Julius Erving.

Nets Work Overtime for a 3-0 Playoff Lead

By Leonard Koppett

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A three-point basket by Brian Taylor, from just outside the 23-foot arc, saved the Nets last night. It came just as the buzzer was sounding, ending the fourth quarter. The Nets, in possession with 10 seconds to play, had tried to set up a three-pointer for Julius Erving, but a forced shot by Wendell Ladner was missed and the rebound funneled to the unguarded Taylor.

In the overtime, the Nets got off to a four-point lead, lost it and finally took command in the last two minutes. A basket by Billy Pauls broke a 98-98 tie, then Erving took over. He cleared a key defensive rebound, followed by his own missed shot for a spectacular rebound basket, got another rebound and sank a free throw that made the score 103-98.

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Fregosi Error Hurts Rangers

Yankees Receive Unexpected Help

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, May 7 (UPI)—Fregosi drove in four runs to bring Texas back from a 4-0 deficit but ought not his throwing error in the seventh inning as the New York Yankees defeated the Rangers 6-4 in Arlington, Texas.

With one out in the seventh, the third baseman made a bad throw on a grounder by New York's Jerry Remy.

Two-base error and a 4-0 lead in the seventh inning of the game between the Yankees and the Rangers.

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